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THE

FIRST VERSE BOOK.

BY THE REV.

THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.

LATE RECTOR OF LYNDON,

AND FORMERLY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

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C. stands for Carey; R. R. for Richmond Rules.

THE

FIRST VERSE BOOK.

Lesson 1.

INTRODUCTION.

1. An hexameter verse has six feet, of which the fifth must be a *dactyl;* the sixth a *spondee.* The other four may be *dactyls* or *spondees.*

2. A *dactyl* consists of a *long* syllable followed by *two short* ones: as *dīcĕrĕ.* A *spondee* consists of two long syllables: as *mōrēs.*

3. The quantity of the *last syllable* of the line is not considered, so that the sixth foot may be either a *spondee* (as *nōstrīs*), or a *trochee* (as *ōrbă*).

4. The last word is generally either

(1) A *two-syllable* word with a *dactyl* before it; or,

(2) A *three-syllable* word with a *trochee,* that is, *a long and a short* before it.

— ◡ ◡	— —	dīcĕrĕ	mōrēs
	— ◡	sōbrĭŭs	īpsĕ
— ◡	◡ — —	mūltă sŏ	rōrēs
	◡ — ◡	tūrpĕ pŭ	tārĭs.

(*On Elisions.*)

5. When a word ends in a *vowel,* or in *æ,* this final letter (*though left standing*) is considered to be

cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel or *h*.

(*a*) Thus *nāmquĕ ĕrĭt* . . is virtually *nāmq' ĕrĭt* (a *dactyl*).
īmprō|vīsĭ ăděrūnt —— impro|*vīs' ăděr*|runt.
tōllĕrĕ hŭmō —— *tōllĕr' hŭ*|mō.

But ☞ if another vowel remains, that is not thrown away: thus
căpĭtōlĭă ăd ăltă = căpĭ|*tōlĭ' ăd* | ăltă.

6. When a word ends in *m*, this *m* with its preceding vowel is considered to be cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel or *h*.

(*a*) Thus *mōnstrŭm hōr*|rendum is virtually *mōnstr' hōr*|rendum.

(*Short final syllable, ending in a consonant.*)

7. A short final syllable ending in a consonant cannot remain short, unless the next word begins with a *vowel* or *h*: it is *made long*, if placed before a word beginning with any consonant except *h*.

Thus if '*dăbĭt*' were placed in a verse before '*pœnas*,' it would become 'dăb*īt* pœnas.'

Exercise 1.

[Obs. A *trochee* is a dissyllable with first long, second short (*mūltă*).]

1. ☞ Any trisyllable whose *first* syllable is *short* and *second long*, will stand as the last word.

2. The word that will stand before it, must either *be*, or *end in*, a *trochee*.

Thus sæpĕ|
nār|rārĕ } *would all stand before* ĕārīnās.
tĕtĭ|gērĕ

3. It follows from 7, that ☞ *If the last word begins with any consonant but* h, *no word that ends in a consonant can stand before it.*

For the last syllable of *fāllĭt* (for instance) would become *long*, if placed before *tĭmōrem*, or any word beginning with a consonant (except *h*).

4. If the last word begins with a vowel or *h*, no word that ends in a trochee but has a *vowel* or *m* for its last letter can stand before it, for its last syllable would be cut off (by *Introd.* 5, 6).

Thus *primum omnes* becomes in fact (though it is not so written) *prīm' ōmnēs:* and *nūptă ămōrēs* = *nūpt' ămōrēs.*

Make all the '*endings*' [1] that you can out of each of the following lines, using a *three-syllable* word for the last.

[The pupil must remember that a *final vowel* is cut off before a *vowel* or *h*; and that the syllables underlined will become long if followed by a word beginning with any consonant except *h*.—All diphthongs are long.]

ămōrēs sæpĕ ōmnēs dŏlōsī ēffīngĕrĕ rĕnŏvārĕ.
făvēbĭt sēmpĕr ămīcīs ămātŏr, tŏllĕrĕ.
tēmplă tŭīs Quĭrīnĕ fāllĭt, vīncĕrĕ ārmīs.
hŏnēstōs sŭbĕūntĕ vītăt lătēbĭt.
tēmpŭs nātālĕ Kălēndīs ămīcīs.
dēlūbră tŭlērūnt dīgnă prīmŭm ŏpācă.

Lesson 2.

1. Any dissyllable with its first syllable long, will stand as the last word.

2. The word before it must *be*, or *end in*, a *dactyl*, or be a *short monosyllable.*

(*a*) *Thus* rūmpĕrĕ, cōr|rūmpĕrĕ, īntēr|rūmpĕrĕ, &c. } *would any of them stand before* sēdēs *or* sēmĕn.

3. If the last word but one is a *short monosyllable*, the word before it must *be*, or *end in*, a *trochee* [2].

fūr|*ētŭr ŭt* | ūnăm.

[1] By '*ending*' is meant the final *dactyl* and *spondee* (or *dactyl* and *trochee*). In making the endings, there will sometimes be the *beginning* of a word that is not contained in it: thus in *medi|tārĭs ă|mōrēs*, the *ending* is *-tārĭs ă|mōrēs.*

[2] That is, a *virtual* trochee; for the word might end in a *dactyl* if the last syllable would be elided; *cūrrĕre* ăd | ārās = *cūrrĕr' ăd* | *ārās.*

Exercise 2.

[What becomes of a final vowel, when the next word begins with a vowel or *h*? [It is cut off.] What becomes of a final syll. ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel or *h*? [It is cut off.] Is '*tēgmĭnĕ ūlmī*' a correct ending? [No: the *e* being cut off, it leaves only a *troches* in the fifth foot: '*tēgmĭn' ūlmī.*'] Why is not *pēllĕret tūrmās* a correct ending? [The *ĕt* of *pēllĕrĕt* becomes long, when followed by *turmas.*] Is *pēllĕrĕt hōrās* right or wrong?

Make all the endings that you can out of each of the following lines, using a two-syllable word for the last [1].

[☞ The pupil is advised to draw a line with his pen under the short syllables that will be made long, if followed by a consonant.]

dēmēntĭă ūndă vērsăt.
cŏērcĕt Mānēs Prōsērpĭnă.
ēvāsĕrăt ōmnēs cāsūs.
īgnōscĭtĕ ōrō Nȳmphæ.
cāsĕŭs rĕfĕrĕt ærā Tītȳrĕ.
fāctī īnjūrĭă cōgnĭtă ēst.
prōcēssĭt ăb īllō āgmĭnĕ mātrŭm.

Lesson 3.

1. In choosing your ending, first try a *trisyllable* (if there is one) for the last word; for such a trisyllable as will stand last, is a more difficult word to dispose of elsewhere, than such a dissyllable as will stand last.

Exercise 3.

Make *all* the endings you can out of the following words.

[Underline the syllables that will be lengthened before a consonant.]

fătēbŏr mĕrŭīssĕ tē dāmnāntĕ pœnās jūstīssĭmĕ.
tōllĭt pālmās ĭn æthĕrā.
quērcŭs māgnĭfĭcās ŏpēs hăbēbăt.
āntĕ tŭās cŏrōnās, vīrgō pūlchērrĭmă.
vīvācī cæspĭtĕ cārpēbānt grāmĕn ĕt flōrēs cădūcōs.
fēmĭnă vīdĭt nātŭm nĕpōtĕm.

[1] If a pupil has time, he may increase the number of endings, by putting together words from different lines.

cŭm plēnā sŭōrŭm clāssĕ vēnĕrăt.
nūdă sīccābăt căpīllōs lītŏrĕ.

Lesson 4.

1. *Cæsura* means *cutting*.

2. A foot has the *cæsura*, or *cutting*, when it is so divided that part of it is in one word, part in another.

3. Thus the dactyls in
(1) *sæpĕ mĕ*|orum
(2) *nēc tŭă* |mater
(3) reno|*vārĕ pŭ*|tares
have all a *cæsura*.

4. A foot has the *strong* cæsura when it is cut after a *long* syllable: the *weak* cæsura when it is cut after a *short* syllable. Hence the dactyls in (1), (3), have the *weak*, that in (2) the *strong* cæsura.

5. ☞ The fifth foot may not (in *ordinary cases*[1]) have *the strong* cæsura.

Thus { *nēc mărĭs* | ūndæ / dabi|*mūs tĭbĭ* | pœnās } are endings to be avoided.

But { *pīnŭs ăb* | *hōrtīs* / tĕtĭ|*gērĕ quĕ*|rēlæ, &c. } are correct, as we have seen.

Exercise 4.

[Form endings as before: underline the syllables that will become long before a consonant.]

īncĭpĭūnt pătērnōs hŭmĕrōs rĕlĕvārĕ.
nōs tŭă prōgĕnĭēs mātĕr pūlchērrĭmă.
hūnc tŭŭs Tĭbĕrīnŭs ōlĭm hăbēbĭt.
hōspēs Hălēsŭs pāvĭt ārmēntŭm ĭn hērbīs.
quŭm pōstĕrā Aūrōrā rĕfēcĕrĭt hērbās.
cūr mĭhĭ hōspēs hōstĕ crūdēlĭŏr pārcĭs?
cōmmēndānt nātōs sŭă pīgnŏrā.
tū pătĕr ĕs īllīs cērtīssĭmŭs.
cūr tŏgă lībĕrā dētŭr?
fīnĭt tēmpŏrā hūjŭs quŏquĕ[2] mēnsĭs.

[1] The principal exceptions are the occurrence of a monosyllabic word (*non, in, ab,* &c.) as the beginning of the fifth foot so that *nec maris undas* is not *wrong*.

Quum Priami lacrimis offensus | *non sit A*|chilles. (Ov.)
Illa manus ut forte tetenderat | *in maris* | undas. (Ov.)

[2] *Qu* are pronounced like *kw*: the *u* does not make a syllable.

Lesson 5.

1. To the '*ending*' (or final *dactyl* and *spondee*) are prefixed *four feet*, any one of which may be either a dactyl or a spondee.

2. The third foot must have a cæsura [1].

3. The following verses are correct:

(*a*) A quā|cunque trā|*his rati*|one vō|cabula | Pallas |
Usque re|cusan|*tem ci*|ves, et | tempus, et | Ino |
Sed prope|ret ne | *vela ca*|dant au|ræque re|sidant |
Appa|ret Cama|*rina pro*|cul cam|pique Ge|loī |

(*b*) But the following are wrong:
Eumeni|des, quibus | *anguine*|o redi|mita ca|pillo
Mars Latī|o vene|*rabilis* | est quia | præsidet | armis.

Exercise 5.

[Syllables ending in *m* need not be marked, since they are either *cut off* (before a *vowel* or *h*) or *made long* before a consonant. *Hyphens* are used to show that words so joined must be kept together.]

Exĭgĭs, ŭt nūllī gĕmĭtūs sĕquāntŭr tōrmēntă.
quum Lātōnĭă prōlēs făcĕrĕt Nĭŏbēn ōrbam.
saŭcĭă mēmbră rĕfōrmīdānt mōllem-quŏquĕ tāctum.
ēst ălĭquĭd, mălum fātālĕ lĕvārī pĕr-vērbă.
nūnc ĕgŏ cŭpĕrem Trīptŏlĕmī cūrrūs cōnscēndĕrĕ.
fōrtĭă bēllă gaūdēnt rĕfērrī Mæŏnĭŏ pĕdĕ.
Trăgĭcī grāndĕ sŏnānt; īră trăgĭcōs cŏthūrnōs dĕcĕt.
Bāttĭădēs sēmpĕr cāntābĭtŭr tōtō ōrbĕ.
tābĭdă vĕtūstās cōnsūmĭt fērrum lăpĭdēmquĕ.
sæpĕ lŭpŭs, sĕquēns āgnam, rĕtēntŭs ēst hāc vōcĕ.
sæpĕ cănēs lĕpŏrēsquĕ [2] sŭb ūnā ūmbrā cŭbŭērĕ.

[1] This is not *absolutely* necessary, but the beginner must never venture to dispense with it. In the following line of Virgil the third foot has not a cæsura.

Degene|remque Ne|*optole*|mum nar|rare me|mento.

[2] ☞ When one word is joined to another by 'que,' it obviously cannot be placed *before* the word to which it is joined, unless the '*que*' is made to change its place. Thus '*dogs and hares*'—'canes lepo-

quĭs nōssĕt Thēbās sēptēmquĕ dŭcēs sĭnĕ cārmĭnĕ?

Lesson 6.

(*On the place of Prepositions.*)

1. A preposition should stand immediately before its noun, unless that noun has an *adjective* agreeing with it, or a *genitive case* dependent on it.

2. If the substantive has an adjective agreeing with it, the preposition may stand *before the adjective.*

3. If the substantive has a genitive case dependent on it, the preposition may stand before the genitive case, provided that genitive stands *before* its governing substantive[1].

Thus,

—— *ad dulces* currimus umbras.
dulces *ad fluminis* undas.
ad quercûs jucundam currimus umbram.

Exercise 6.

Ĕt tēndĭt sŭă brāchĭă prŏcŭl ĭn dēxtram rīpam.
prōpōnĭtquĕ[2] pāllēntēs mănūs ĭn āltō scŏpŭlō.
pūlchră pīctūră īrĕt pĕr īnnŭmĕrōs Pĕnātēs
divīnă pŏtēntĭă lūdĭt ĭn hūmānīs rēbŭs.
īllĕ ĕrăt āssĭdŭē ăgĭtātŭs ĭn sævīs ārmīs.
īllĕ hăbŭĭt mănūmquĕ fīdam[3] fĭdēlēsquĕ sŏcĭōs.
īrā Cæsărĭs jŭbĕt tē ā pătrĭā dēcēdĕrĕ.
mĭhĭ (*or* mĭhī) nōn sērvōrum, nōn cŏmĭtĭs lĕgēndī cūrā.
nĕc pœnĭtĕăt tē sŭbĭīssĕ dūrōs lăbōrēs.
prīmŭs cōmmīsĭt sēmĭnă ĭnēxpērtæ tērræ.

resque,' must not be changed into '*leporesque canes,*' but into '*lepores canesque.*' In the present exercise no such change is necessary.

[1] In the following instances the preposition follows its case:
Utque erat immissis *puppim* stetit *ante* capillis.
Me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi.

[2] The *que* may of course stand before any word you choose to place first. Begin with *pallentesque.*

[3] Of course you may say '*fidamque manum,*' or '*manumque fidam.*'

quŏtĭēs jūrāvī nūnquam rĕdĭtūrum ăd lĭmĭnă!
tūnc mŏrĭŏr cūrīs, tūnc mēns fīngĭt mĭhĭ pērdĭtă.

Lesson 7.

☞ An ablative absolute need not be stopt off, or, in other words, the substantive and participle need not *stand together*. Care must be taken that no word is placed between them with which the participle *could* agree.

Exercise 7.

Jāmquĕ pŏtēns, *mīssō ămĭcō*, āppēllăt gĕnĭtōrem.
ĕt jam săcērdōs cōnstĭtĕrăt strĭctō mūcrōnĕ.
Cōlchĭs pērcūssĭt pēctŏră cōnscĭă mĕrĭtōrum.
fāllŏr? ăn hī cōllēs fīēnt īngēntĭă mœnĭă?
tōtŭs ōrbĭs ōlim prōmittĭtŭr hīs cōllĭbŭs.
ēxsŭl ēgrēssŭs pūppĭbŭs stĕtĭt ĭn Lătĭā hērbā.
nūptæ cōnvĕnĭūnt ĭn dīctam ædem Jūnōnĭs.
jam ăcĭēs stābānt pārātæ fĕrrō mōrtĭquĕ.
quĭd paŭcī fōrtēs făcĭānt cōntrā tŏt mīllĭă?
fāllĕrĭs ĕt nēscĭs: spŏlĭă īstă nōn sūnt lĕōnĭs.
aŭdĭĕram tămĕn hæc; lĭcŭĭt fāmæ nōn crēdĕrĕ.
nŏtō īllă, quæ nūnc *făcĭs*, īmprŏbĕ, mēnsā āppŏsĭtā.

Lesson 8.

Words in agreement are very often *separated*[1] in poetry, especially when both have the *same* termination.

Quid loquar, ut *vincti* concrescant frigore *rivi?*
prataque pubescunt *variorum* flore *colorum*.

Exercise 8.

What is the quantity of the final syllable of words ending in *b, d, t,* after a single vowel? [Short.]

Et ārbōs ămĭcĭtŭr vĭtĭbŭs mŏdŏ-fōrmātĭs.
et vŏlŭcrēs mūlcēnt cōncēntĭbŭs tĕpĭdum āĕrā.
tum blāndī sōlēs; īgnōtăquĕ hĭrūndŏ prōdit.
jam hĭēms glăcĭālĭs prōtŭlit squālēntĭă ōrā.
sæpĕ mōtī căpīllī sŏnānt glăcĭē pēndēntĕ.

[1] *Concord* usually favours the disjunction of its words, syntax, or *government* (so called) otherwise. R. R.

nōn tĭbĭ (*or* tĭbī) Aŭctūmnŭs pŏrrĭgĭt pāmpĭnĕās ūvās.
sæpĕ ĕgŏ jăctābăr dŭbĭŭs ăb Hœdīs nīmbōsīs.
ōmnĭă hŏmĭnum pēndēntĭă sūnt tĕnŭī fīlō.
tēmpŏrĕ ănĭmōsŭs ĕquŭs pārĕt lēntīs hăbēnīs.
nōn pŭdŭit cŏhĭbērĕ fōrtēs lăcērtōs fĕrrō.
scit quŏquĕ, quĭs ērrŏr mē dēcēpĕrit, quum pĕrĭī.
sīc Făbĭī ĭmplēnt vāllem lātīs dĭscūrsĭbŭs.

Lesson 9.

If, when you have chosen your '*ending*,' a word that *forms*, or *begins with*, a dactyl remains, it is *very likely* to be the right word to begin the verse with.

Exercise 9.

☞ Learn Prosody Rules, 6—14.

[Words long or short by *position* (6, Obs.) will not be marked in future.]

Sōlĭs rēgiă altă ĕrat sublīmĭbŭs cŏlumnīs.
vĕtustās densā cālīgĭnĕ mersă obtĕgĭtŭr.
fămēs impĕriōsă, Sĕnectūs lētō vīcīnă.
indignārētŭr Bellĕrŏphontēās hăbēnās.
Căpăneus[1] factŭs est nōtiŏr ăb (*or* ā) ictū fulmĭnĭs.
nunc ĕgŏ vellem frēnārĕ Mēdēæ[2] drăcōnēs.
lĭbĕr Iambŭs stringātŭr ĭn adversōs hostēs.
Enniŭs cărens artĕ, Acciŭsquĕ[3] ănĭmōsī ōrĭs.
scriptă annōs fĕrunt: scriptīs nostī Ăgămemnŏnă.
hīs audītīs, Sīsÿphĭdēs pænĕ sē rĕsolvit.
quamvīs ĕrat mūtŭs, pŭtātŭr vōcī fāvissĕ.
nĕc Sĕmĕlē factă est ălĭēnă Cadmō pārentī.
tū vērō mītissĭmă conjux dŏlē tuă damnă.

Lesson 10.

1. If, when your ending is chosen, there remains no word that either *is*, or *contains*, a dactyl, let your first

[1] In this word *eus* is one syllable, *eu* being a Greek diphthong.
[2] See Prosody, Rule 7.
[3] Obs. The *que* may be placed after *any* word that you wish to stand first.

attempt be to begin with words that will *together* form a dactyl, with or without a syllable or more over.

2. In other words, when your ending is chosen, try first to begin the verse with a dactyl, if you can get one. It is, however, by no means *certain* that the dactyl will stand in the first place.

O lux Dardaniæ! spes o fidissima Teucrûm.

3. A *spondaic* word (_ _) is the *least likely* to be the proper word to begin with; and therefore you should try a *molossus* (or word of three long syllables) or a *monosyllable* before such a word. For instance, try such a word as *sēdērūnt* or *nūnc* before *cūnctōs*.

(*Examples.*)

Ēt văcŭ|os mæs|to lus|trarunt | lumine | montes |
Ēt tŏt ĭn | Hesperi|o col|lapsas | sanguine | gentes |
Sī mĕă | cum ves|tris valu|erunt | vota Pe|lasgi |.

Exercise 10.

tum ăgĕr pătĭtŭr cultūs, et rĕnŏvātŭr ărātrō [1].
excĭpĕ Cæsăr Germānĭcĕ pācātō vultū.
rĕcognoscēs săcrā (*or* sācrā) ērŭtă annālĭbŭs priscīs.
ălii cănant Cæsărĭs armă; nōs ārās Cæsărĭs.
dā tē mĭhĭ (*or* mĭhī) plăcĭdum, dĕdĕrīs vīrēs ĭn carmĭnă.
cernĭs, ut æthēr lūceat ŏdōrātīs ignĭbŭs.
flammă suō nĭtōrĕ verbĕrat aurum templōrum.
bĭceps Jānĕ, ŏrīgō (*or* ŏrīgŏ) tăcĭtē lābentĭs annī.
lux prospĕră ŏrĭtŭr: făvētĕ linguīsquĕ ănĭmīsquĕ.
ītŭr ĭn Tarpeiās arcēs intactīs vestĭbŭs.
jamquĕ fascēs nŏvī prăĕunt (*Pros.* 16); purpŭră nŏvă fulget.
jŭvencī rŭdēs ŏpĕrum præbent collă fĕriendă.

[1] Can the penult of *aratrum* be used short? [No; for the *a* is long by *nature*.]

Lesson 11. *Second foot.*

The second foot may end in a word of *two short syllables*, when it is followed

(1) by a monosyllable closely connected with it in sense;
(2) by a trochaic word;
(3) or by a single word running into the fourth foot. (*Carey.*)

(1) Diceret | hæc *mea* | *sunt:* veteres migrate coloni.
(2) At lacri|mas *sine* | *fine* dedi, rupique capillos.
(3) Tum posi|tis *novus* | *exuvi|is*, nitidusque juventâ.

The second foot may end in a *long monosyllable*, provided (1) it is not *disconnected* from the following words, but naturally runs on with them [1], and (2) is followed by a *monosyllabic* or *trochaic* word (such, for instance, as *nūnc* or *pārtĕ*).

Non aliter *quam* | *quūm* Libycâ de rupe leones.
Et pudeat *si* | *tē* quâ syllaba parte moretur.
Tempus erat, *quo* | *prīmă* quies mortalibus ægris.

Exercise 11.

[The terminations of substantives (except nominatives of the *third* decl.) and adjectives will henceforth not be marked, when there is no ambiguity. See Table of the Terminations, Appendix II.]

tămĕn instāmŭs immĕmŏres, fŭrōrequĕ cæci.
concĭpiunt; et cuncta ŏriuntŭr ab his duōbus.
salvē, læta dies, sempĕrquĕ mĕliŏr rĕvertĕrĕ.
obstŭpuī, sensīque căpillos mĕtu rĭguisse.
illĕ tĕnet băcŭlum dextrā, sĭnistrāquĕ clāvem.
tōtus orbĭs miscēbĭtŭr lētĭfĕro sanguĭne [2].
cum mītibus Hōris præsĭdeō cœli fŏribus.
sumpsi ănĭmum; grātesquĕ ēgi Deo nōn terrĭtus.
quisque dēlībat suas artes ăgendo ŏb ĭdem.

[1] Carey says, if the *long monosyllable* "is more nearly connected in sense with the following than with the preceding word." But this is hardly a sufficient nor indeed correct rule: in the following example, the monosyllable *nē* is more nearly connected with *decipiat* than with any word that follows.

Decipiat *ne te versis* tamen ille figuris. *O.*

[2] The *gu* is pronounced like *gw:* the *u* therefore is not to be marked.

mea vīs narrāta est: nunc disce causam fĭgūræ.
commīsi nascentia tempŏra rebus ăgendis.
advertĭmus tĭmĭdas aures ad prīmam vōcem.
ĕrit tempus, quum vos orbemque īdem tuēbĭtŭr.
pontĭfĭces pĕtunt lānas ab Rēge et Flāmĭne.

Lesson 12.

(*Third foot.*)

1. When the third foot has a *weak* cæsura, the trochee is *generally* not followed immediately by a pause; also there is generally a *strong* cæsura in the *second* and *fourth* feet.

(*Examples.*)

Sumpsi ani|mum, gra|*tēsquĕ* dĕ|o non | territus egi.
At post|quam For|*tūnă* lŏ|ci caput | extulit ejus.

2. The second foot is, however, sometimes without a cæsura, particularly when the first foot is a dactyl.

Restitit | Eurydi|*cēnquĕ* su|am jam luce sub ipsâ.

3. Verses divided in the exact middle (the third foot ending in a word) should be avoided when a *pause* would also occur there [1].

When a verse *is* divided in the exact middle, *the third foot has the strong cæsura:* consequently, the word that terminates the foot must be a *long monosyllable* (if the foot is a *spondee* [2]); a *dissyllable having both syllables short,* or *two short monosyllables* (if the foot is a *dactyl*).

(*Examples.*)

Hæc ego vatici|nōr *quĭă* | sum deceptus ab illo.
Non mihi Dulichi|ūm *dŏmŭs* | est, Ithaceve, Sameve.

[1] The fourth foot has then very often (by no means, however, always) the strong cæsura: or, in other words, begins with a monosyllable (as in the two first examples). And observe that a preposition with its case: *sum, est,* &c. with its *nom. case* (*sine vi, deus est, ego sum*) are so closely connected with each other, that they may almost be considered as one word.

[2] It could be, and now and then is, a dissyllable, with its final syllable elided: as,

Non equidem omni|no *capta* | ac deserta videbor.

Nec prosunt ele|gī *nēc* | carminis auctor Apollo.
Scindit se nu|bēs, *ĕt ĭn* | æthera purgat apertum.

Exercise 12.

Accĭpĕ, quæ sit altĕra causa quæsītæ formæ.
tot măla passus sum, quot sīdĕrĕ lūcent ĭn æthĕre.
frondibus ornābant, quæ Căpĭtōlĭă nunc gemmis.
prĕtium nunc ĭn prĕtio est; census dat hŏnōres.
făcĭnŭs mortāle nondum fŭgārat justĭtiam.
prōquĕ mĕtu ipsĕ pŭdŏr pŏpŭlum sĭnĕ vī rĕgēbat.
deus pressĕrat ōra: tunc ĕgŏ (*or* ĕgō) sīc rĕsolvo nostra.
pax ĕrat; et causa vestri triumphi Germānĭce.
ut redĭtus[1] păteant pŏpŭlo prŏfecto ad bella.
fŏres obdō pāce, nē quā possit discēdĕrĕ.
sīc cœlum pĕtĭtur, nōn ut Ŏlympus fĕrat Ossăn.
ăn quĭă hostia tĭmet cultros prævīsos ĭn ăquā?

Lesson 13.

(*The fourth foot.*)

When the fourth foot consists of a whole word, it is much oftener a dactyl than a spondee[2].

Exercise 13.

ĭbat spūmeus et fervens et sæviŏr ab objĭce.
lāvitquĕ bŏves Ĭbēros in Tyrrhēno flūmĭne.
obrue corpus jŭvenci mactāti tellūre.
Līber dăbat vīna: quisque tŭlĕrat cŏrōnam sĭbĭ (*or* sĭbī).
hæc exsĕrit hŭmĕrum: illa trăhit vestem per herbas.
nox ĕrat; et jăcēbat vīno somnum făciente.
fastus inest pulchris; sŭperbiaque sĕquĭtur formam.
et jam lībrābat corpŭs in fīnĭtĭmâ herbâ.
postĕra lux signat hiĕmem mĕdio discrīmĭne.
proxima Aurōra, rĕlicto Tĭthōno, prospĭciet.
cristātus ālĕs cædĭtŭr nocte Deæ Noctis.
undĕ pĕtam causas mōremquĕ hōrum săcrorum (*or* sācrorum)?

[1] Plural. What is its quantity?
[2] The spondaic word is used by Virgil, &c., when a *slow running* line is desirable. It is hardly ever found in Ovid.

Lesson 14.

1. The *monosyllable* forms of *esse*, that begin with a vowel, occasionally stand at the end of a line after an elision.

Tuta diu volucrum proles tum | denique | cæsa *est*.

Exercise 14.

Of what syllable does the correct pronunciation tell the quantity with certainty? [Of the *penult* of *hyperdissyllables*.]

[No final syllable will henceforth be marked, except those that present some difficulty.]

Magne, nōmen tuum est mensūra tuarum rerum.
via proxima est dextro Jāno portæ Carmentis.
nec vĕto majora: sed umbra est et his plācābilis.
idque vŏcant Ancīle, quod est rĕcīsum ab omni parte.
ōlim tōtus orbis prōmittitur his montibus.
eās sospĕs [1], semperque părens: mĭhĭ (*or* mĭhī) rapta est fīlia.
et pătriæ tūtēla mănebit pĕnĕs Augustos.
ille cădit, vŏmitque fūmos mixtos cum sanguine.
perlĕge cēras dispŏsĭtas per ātria gĕnĕrosa.
Germānia fēcit et mortem et nōmen Drūso.
nunc, Concordia, bĕne prospĭcies Lătiam turbam.
ŭbi hæc transierint, Phœbe, Căprĭcorno rĕlicto.
adde quod pars maxima illius [2] lăborum ficta est.

Lesson 15.

The sixth foot is *sometimes* made up of two monosyllables.

Cur igitur currant, et cur—sic currere | *mos est* [3]—&c.

[1] Why is the *es* in *sospes* short? [Because the penult of the genitive is short: *sospĭtis*.]

[2] What is the quantity of the penult of *illius*? [Long in prose: but *may* be short in poetry. Pros. 6.]

[3] The word *est* is perhaps the only word that makes a tolerable conclusion in this case. *Carey*.

Exercise 15.

Termĭne post illud lĕvĭtās non est tĭbi lībĕra.
verba plăcent, et vox, et quod non est corrumpere.
Grammătĭci certant, et lĭs est ădhuc sub jūdĭce.
seu exspecto tĕmĕre[1], sīve fas est id contingere.
cūræ præcĭpitant; mensque turbata est fūnere.
Cĕres[2] et Terra tuentur commune offĭcium.
vos dăte perpetuos auctus[3] tĕneris sēmentibus.
jŭvenci stāte cŏrōnati ad plēnum præsēpe.
rusticus pālo suspendat ēmĕrĭtum ăratrum.
sătiate ăvidos cŏlonos immensis frūgibus.
quum sĕrimus, ăpĕrite cœlum ventis sĕrenis.
vos quŏque, formīcæ, parcite subjectis grānis.
et agri[4] căreant lŏliis vĭtiantibus ŏculos.

Exercise 16.

[See Appendix I.]

ecce vĭr Andræmōn, mĭserrĭmusque gĕnitor adsunt.
hærentque adfūsi rādīcibus suæ arbŏris.

Questăque cum fātis, at tămen non omnia vestri
ĕrunt jūris, inquit: mŏnŭmenta mănēbunt luctūs
mei, Ăd̆ōnĭ, semper; rĕpĕtītaquĕ ĭmāgo mortis
pĕrăget annua sĭmŭlāmĭna nostri plangōris.

infēlix adstĭtit ante sĕpulcrāles āras.
prōtĭnus claudit ăquĭlōnem in Æŏliis antris.
aurĕa umbrācŭla submŏveant răpĭdos sōles.
sŏnosque pertĭmuit, exterrĭtăque est prŏpriā vōce.
et tangi pătĭtur, offertquĕ sē admīrantibus.
vox cănet, ĕt Căpĭtōlia vīsent longas pompas.
ĕădem fīdissĭma custos Augustis postibus
stābis ante fŏres, tuēbereque mĕdiam quercum.

omnia ībant præpostĕra nātūræ lēgibus.
nĕc tellūs pendebat in circumfuso āĕre;
nec cĭnĕres præmātūri, nōn ăcerbum fūnus.

[1] *Temere* has the final *e* short in Seneca. *Carey*, p. 108.
[2] What is the quantity of the final syllable in *Ceres?* [See Table in Prosody, 18.]
[3] Acc. plur. of the fourth.
[4] The *a* in *ager* is short.

Exercise 17.

[See Appendix I.]

unda invītat somnos crĕpĭtantibus lăpillis.
axis ĭnoccĭduus gĕmĭnā Arctō clārissimus.
hīc ille lăbor dŏmūs, et error inextrīcābilis.
quō sēdŭla Baucĭs sŭpĕrinjēcit rŭde textum.
quodque conjux suus collēgĕrat rĭguo horto.
juncti sunt annis jŭvĕnīlibus illâ, illâ
căsâ consĕnuere, fătendoque paupertatem
lĕvem effēcere, nĕc fĕrendam ĭnīquā mente.
undæ non cĕlĕbres mergīs pălustribusque fŭlĭcīs.
haud prŏcul hinc stagnum: tellūs ōlim hăbĭtābilis.
dăbat nōn exspectatas umbras admīrantibus.
ut puer, et ut ĭnobservatus in văcuis herbis.
aut pŏpŭlatrīces căterræ infestāvere.

queis Ăm̆ythāŏnius Mĕlampūs nĕqueat certare.
atque pŏpŭlus Ărăbum despŏliaverat sua arma.
Persĭdĕs suspīravere arcanum cŏlorem.
vīs dăre mūnus ădhūc majus ĕt inēnarrabile?
grăvis īra Jūnonis et pectus ĭnexsătŭrābile.

Lesson 16.

On the Pentameter.

INTRODUCTION.

1. This verse consists of two *halves*, each of which is made up of *two complete feet*, and a syllable over.

2. In the first half the feet may be either dactyls or spondees, and are to be followed by a long syllable, which must end a word.

vīx Prĭă|mūs tān|tī||
rēs ēst | sōllĭcĭ|tī||
ēt mūl|tōs īl|līc ||
nōn tămĕn | ēst cūr | sīs ||

3. The second half consists of two dactyls and a syllable over, which may be either long or short.

4. The last word is nearly always a dissyllable;

sometimes a quadrisyllable, but hardly ever a trisyllable.

tōtăquĕ | Trōjă fŭ|ĭt.
plēnă tĭ|mōrĭs ă|mŏr.
Hēctŏrăs | ēssĕ pŭ|tā.
tū mĭhĭ | caūsă nĕ|cĭs.

(*Examples.*)

5. vix Pria|mus tan|ti || totaque | Troja fu|it |
res est | sollici|ti || plena ti|moris a|mor |
et mul|tos il|lic || Hectoras | esse pu|ta |
non tamen | est cur | sis || tu mihi | causa ne|cis.

Exercise 18.

1. First choose the last word, which may be any dissyllable with the first short { nĕcĭs. / dŭcēs.

2. The word before it must either *be*, or *end in*, a trochee (— ◡).

{ plēnă
tĭ|mōrĕ
rĕnŏ|vārĕ
dēsĕrŭ|īssĕ (which entirely fills up the remainder).

3. Obs. If the verse contains a word of the form *plena* (— ◡), and another of the form *timore* (◡ — ◡), it is obvious that the trisyllable should be placed before the last word, as the dissyllable will stand before *it*.

plēnă tĭ|mōrĕ pŭ|to.

ăves læsuro agmine dēpŏpŭlentur.
ut căpiant digna præmia sui cultūs.
nec nŏva herba usta sit per gĕlidas nĭves.
nec ægra sĕgĕs palleat vĭtio cœli.
pĕreat luxŭriosa suis dīvĭtiis.
nec stĕrilis ăvēna surgat culto sŏlo.

grăvidæ farre suo, suisque viscĕribus.
cum vestrum ŏpus rĕdĭbit tĕpĭdo vēre.
major erit cōpia prædæ post messem.
jamprīdem bella jăcent sub nostro pĕde.

Lesson 17.

1. As in the Hexameter, *est* after an elision often stands as the last word.

2. If the long syllable at the end of the first part is a *monosyllable*, the word before it is either a long monosyllable, or a word of two short syllables. This does not apply to *est* with an elision before it.

(*Examples.*)

et jus | verten|di || cardinis | omne me|um est.|
non tamen | *est cur* | *sis* || tu mihi | causa ne|cis.|
quæ tibi | cur *tria* | *sint* || consoci|ata ca|nam.|
lucidi|or *vi|sa est* || quam fuit | ante do|mus. |

Exercise 19.

Et ipse pŏpulus concŏlor est suo festo.
quod est in mē ante, postque ĭdem vĭdetur.
qui mĕlius erat incĭpiendus per vēr.
vix ultra hăbet (quo jam progrĕdiatur [1]).
altera est signata, altera forma bĭceps.
lux ista nŏtata est a mĕtu pĕcoris?
īverat vastatum fines Assȳrios.
nēquĭtia est, quæ non sĭnit te esse sĕnem.
illa despicit irrisum vultu suo.
corpora victa sŏpore dīversis lŏcis.

Lesson 18.

1. An adjective word in simple *agreement* with a substantive is seldom the last word, unless it happens to be *emphatic*.

2. But a possessive pronoun in agreement *is* very often the last word.

Addidit hæc dictis ultima verba *suis*.

[1] This clause may be inserted before *habet*.

3. But an adjective forming the predicate with *esse, facere, reddere,* &c. may very properly stand as the last word: *esse rudes,* &c.

Obs. *Antithesis* necessarily makes the adjective emphatic.

4. An adverb is seldom the last word, unless it is *emphatic.*

[This does not apply to the adverb used with *esse* as a predicate: esse *parum;* esse *satis,* &c.]

Exercise 20.

Inăchĭ lauta det jĕcur in lances tuas.—
extaque sui indĭcis jūverunt deos.
dăbat vēro ōre carmina plēna dei.
Cadmus constitit exsŭl in Āŏniā hŭmo.
tēr fĕrit pīnea texta non sāno pĕdĕ.
et săcra (*or* sācra) fĭent ipso deo cŏlente.
sentit duos tauros ăbesse de nŭmero.
Cācus fĕrox traxerat āversos in antra.
aut testĭfĭcatur dŏmitās ŏpes Crētum.
furta dĕdere mūgītum rauco sŏno.

Lesson 19.

1. The last word is *comparatively seldom* a dissyllable with a *short* final vowel (like *pĕdĕ*).

2. In priori parte elegantior est spondeus dactylo subjectus quam spondeum sequens dactylus.

(*Hermann.*)

Vix Pria|mus tan|ti || totaque | Troja | fu|it
Res est | *sollici|ti* || plena ti|moris a|mor.

Exercise 21.

Frustra respĭciens rūra suumque Lărem.
fluctus erit nullus in obsesso gurgite.
heu lŏca non ădeunda fēlīci vĭro.
et candida barba nĭtet inducto gĕlu.
et nunquam ăbest causa tăciti dŏloris[1].

[1] In this line Ovid puts the spondee first: nor are lines where a dactyl follows a spondee by any means *uncommon* with him.

et hostĭca flamma crĕmat insontes căsas.
nam tinctĭle vīrus inest vŏlŭcri ferro.
lăbor ancillæ fallitur dēcĭpiturque.
illa sōla perstitit cŏmĕs nostræ fŭgæ.
Me mĭserum si jam pŭdet te meam esse.
num lĕgis Ēvadnēn vĭro ērŭbuisse?
fīat purpŭreus rŭbor in molli ōre.

Lesson 20.

Elegiac poetry consists of Hexameters and Pentameters arranged alternately. The Hexameter precedes.

Exercise 22.

vel si vŏlet puppi īre per cærŭleas undas,
pelle per frĕta vēlōcem rătem rēmo.
nec pœnĭteat te sŭbiisse dūros lăbores,
aut attĕruisse insuetas mănus ŏpĕrâ.
nec quisquam rĕgum est măgis ab illis instructus,
aut dĕdit plūra tempora mĭtibus stŭdiis.
nec indigni sŭmus, nec, si vēra vis[1] făteri,
nulla grātia dēbetur mĕritis meis.
quid trĕpidas, et tĭmes adire? non Procnē impia
Ætēæve[2] fīlia mŏvenda est tuâ vōce.
quæ ne dēsint tĭbi, bĕne[3] căvetur per măla nostra,
dīvĕsque[4] cōpia adest viro flendi me.
auctor clāmoris dĕdit pœnas morte; et est hinc
grāta victima Hellespontĭăco deo.

Lesson 21.

1. When the sense of the first line overflows by a single word into the second, that word is *almost* always dactylic or trochaic[5]. (R. R.)

[1] For the quantity of *vis* (from *volo*) see Pros. 18.
[2] *Ve* (like *que*) will change its place, if you put *another word to which it belongs* before that after which it now stands.
[3] See *bene* in Pros. 18.
[4] Dĭves, since gen. is *divĭtis*.
[5] The exceptions are nearly always *verbs*. R. R.

Lite vacent aures; insanaque protinus absint
Jūrgĭă: | differ opus, livida lingua tuum.
Tarquinius cum prole fugit: capit annua Consul
Jūrā: dies regnis illa suprema venit.

Exercise 23.

Mānes pĕtunt parva: pietas grāta est pro dīvite
mūnere: Styx īma non hăbet ăvidos deos.
at quondam, dum pugnācibus armis gĕrunt longa
Bella, dēsĕruere Părentales dies.
Hȳmĕnæe conde tuas făces, et ab ātris[1] ignibus
Aufer: mæsta sĕpulcra hăbent ălias făces.
post ea mīrabar, cur non esset sĭne lītibus
prīma dies: percipe causam, ait Jānus.
nos quŏque templa jŭvant, quamvīs prŏbemus antiqua,
aurea: majestas ista convenit Deo.
ego tunc regnabam, quum terra pătiens deorum
esset; et nūmina mixta hūmanis lŏcis.

Lesson 22.

1. Generally speaking, the sense is completed in the couplet; but, at all events, the second line must terminate with some considerable pause.

2. A *nominative* case with its dependent words, a *vocative*, &c. may be followed by a clause which fills up the couplet, so that the verb with the rest of the sentence is placed in the *next* couplet.

Nam pater armipotens, postquam nova mœnia vidit,
Multaque Romuleâ bella peracta manu,
Jupiter, *inquit*, habet Romana potentia, vires, &c.
Terribilem quondam fugiens Typhona Dione,
Tunc quum pro cœlo Jupiter arma tulit,
Venit ad Euphratem comitata Cupidine parvo, &c.

[1] From *āter*.

3. It is also very common for one couplet to contain a participle with its dependent words, belonging to a verb in the next couplet, or even to a *subject*[1] of which the first mention occurs in the next couplet.

Exercise 24.

Ipse, qui non angustior păpȳrĭfĕro amne
miscetur vasto frĕto per multa ōra,
Ister, ventis dūrantibus cœrŭleas lătices
congĕlat, et serpit in măre tectis ăquis.
" *Stellæ Parrhăsĭdes*, namque pŏtestis omnia nosse,
quum nunquam sŭbeatis æquŏreas ăquas,
monstrāte nātam Persĕphŏnem mĭseræ părenti."
dixerat: Hĕlĭcē rĕfert huic tālia verba.
Gnossĭs errabat āmens in ignotis ărenis,
qua brĕvis Dīa fĕrītur æquŏreis ăquis.
utque ĕrat e somno *vēlata* tŭnicâ rĕcinctâ,
nūda pĕdem, *irrĕlĭgata* crŏceas cŏmas,
clāmabat crūdelem Thēseă ad surdas undas,
indigno imbre rĭgante tĕneras gĕnas.

Lesson 23.

1. A conjunction or interrogative is often placed after several words of its clause: such a word often begins the *second half* of the pentameter, instead of standing at the head of its clause.

dirigat in medio *quis* mea vela freto?
nec, *velit* insidiis altas *si* claudere valles,
dum placeas, humeri retia ferre negent.

2. Now and then *que* is placed after a verb in the second half of a pentameter, instead of after the first word of a sentence.

mensibus antiquis adposuit*que*[2] duos.

[1] That is, to a noun, which is the nominative case to a verb.
[2] This sometimes occurs after a substantive:
devorat: immersam visceribus*que* tenet. *Ov.* (R. R.)

Exercise 25.

si quis erit, qui te esse lĕgendum, *quia sis meus,*
non pŭtet, e grĕmio*que* meo rējĭciat,
dic, inspice, tĭtulum; non sum ămoris præceptor,
illud ŏpus jam dĕdit pœnas, quas mĕruit.

si quis ĕrit quī te dŭbitantem, et tĭmentem ădire,
trādat, et tămen ante lŏquatur pauca, ădi.

quæque quiescebat, ne mōta īra resæviat,
et tu sis (*Append.* IV.) altera causa pœnæ, căve.
vĭdebis tres lătitantes prŏcul obscurâ parte;
hi quoque dŏcent amare, quod nēmo nescit.

Illa gĕrat tĕnues vestes, quas Cōa fēmina
Texuit, auratasque vias dispŏsuit.
Et sæpe extĭmui, ne vir meus vĭderet ista,
nŏtisque non sătis occultis erŭbui.
Si Jupiter præbeat surdas aures ōranti,
cur victima cădat icta pro templo Jŏvis?

Lesson 24.

1. A dependent interrogative clause may be *let into* the principal sentence, as in the following example—

Protinus a nobis, *quæ sit dea Muta,* requires.

2. In the same way *relative sentences*, short sentences expressing a *purpose* or *consequence*, *time*, *manner*, &c. may be *let into* the principal sentence [1].

Exercise 26.

Sīsyphe hăbebis, *cui trādas pondus rĕvŏlūbile,*
cĕleres rŏtæ nunc versabunt nŏva membra.
si arma vŏlet, tentabis lūdere lĕvi dextrâ,
sæpe dăbis nūdum lătus, *ut illa vincat.*

ego vidi jam jŭvenem, *quum sērior ætas prĕmeret,*
mærentem dies stultos prætĕriisse.

[1] Those expressing *time*, generally *should* be let in in this way.

sed tămen hoc ūnum adjunge priōribus factis,
ut sis (*Append.* IV.) ambĭtiosa pro nostris mălis.
nūmen est adōrandum, nōn ut fĭat ămicum mĭhi,
sed ut sit (*Append.* IV.) mĭnus īratum, *quam fuit ante.*

utque mīles tuus gaudet, quod hostem vīcerit,
sic hostis hăbet *cur se victum gaudeat.*

Lesson 25.

A *very short* sentence, especially when it consists of a single word, is often *let into* its own dependent sentence; especially when the dependent sentence begins with an interrogative pronoun or adverb.

quæ fuerit nostri *si quæris* regia nati, &c.
*quæ*sit *enim* culti facundia *sensimus* oris, &c.

Exercise 27.

nam nĕque quot flōres nascantur in Scȳthicâ Hȳblâ
quotve crŏcos terra Cĭlissa hăbeat, *dīcam.*

nam cum nostra sēcula tŭlerint magnos pŏētas,
fāma non fuit măligna ingĕnio meo.

aut ego sŭsurro de te cum cārā nūtrīce
*mīror*que, quæ causa mŏretur tuum ĭter.

nam răte[1], quæ facta curâ pugnacis Mĭnervæ
prīma cŭcurrit per non tentatas ăquas,
impia Mēdēa fŭgiens dēsertum părentem,
dīcitur applĭcuisse rēmos his vădis.

flūminaque et fontes, quĭbus hospita tellūs ūtitur,
et Nymphæ nĕmŏrum, chŏrique Nāĭădum,
vīsi este bŏnis ăvibus nātoque mĭhique,
istaque rīpa tacta sit fēlici pĕde.

[1] Observe that '*nam rate*' belongs to the sentence in the *next* couplet.

Exercise 28.

[Let the pupil now learn the quantity of the *roots* of verbs (Prosody, 23—27), the quantity of *dissyllable* perfects and supines, of the reduplication syllable, &c. (Pros. 19—21.)]

Hæc lŏca habent nĭmis lūcis, et pŭdoris cum lūce,
si ducis in măgis sēcrēta antra, sequor.
nūtrix territa vōce sui ălumni accurrit,
et invĕnit sectas gĕnas rĭgido ungue.
protĭnus tangit postes ter in ordine arbŭteâ
fronde: ter notat līmina arbuteâ fronde.
ŭbi sic libavit, ponit prosectă sub æthere,
quique adsunt săcris (*or* sācris) vetat illa respicere.
post illud nec ăves feruntur cūnas violasse,
et cŏlor, qui fuit ante, rĕdiit puero.
quam bĕne, Di magni, cecĭdisset in pugnâ illâ
dēfensor sŏlii tui, Jūpiter alte!
vixit, ut damnatus crīmine regni occĭderet,
longa sĕnecta dăbat illi hunc tĭtulum.
fatēmur te quŏque, Tempestas, mĕritam dēlūbra,
quum classis pæne obruta[1] est Corsis ăquis.

Exercise 29.

Non est de tĕtrĭcis (*or* tētrĭcis); non est de professis[2] magna,
vult sua sacra patēre plēbeio chŏro.
et monet spĕcie ætatis uti dum floreat,
spīnam contemni, quum rŏsæ cecidere.
cur tămen, ut vestes albæ dantur Cĕreālibus,
sic hæc est dĕcens versĭcŏlōre cultu?
An quia messis albescit mātūris ăristis,
Et cŏlor et spĕcies omnis inest flōribus?
Annuit: et flōres cecidere motis căpillis,
ut[3] rŏsa in mensas missa solet accĭdere.
Respondit non silvas sĭbi cessisse, sed hortos,
Arvaque non adeunda pugnaci fĕræ.

[1] The *u* in *ob-ruta* will follow the quantity of *rutum*. Pros. 20.
[2] See *profiteor*, in Pros. 31. [3] See Lesson xxiii. 1.

finierat omnia: sēcessit in tĕnues auras.
ŏdor mansit: posses scire deam fuisse.

Lesson 26.

1. It is important to remember (1) that the third person plural of the perfect ends in *ērĕ* as well as *ērunt;* such a form as *cĕcĭ|dērĕ* being often very convenient.

(2) that the infin. *asse, esse, isse,* may be used for *avisse, evisse, ivisse.*

(3) { ——— pluperf. *ārat, ērat,* for *āvĕrăt, ēvĕrăt.*
{ ——— pluperf. *assem, essem, issem,* for *avissem, evissem, ivissem.*

(4) ——— the gen. *ûm,* for { *arum* [1]. / *orum* [2].

2. The forms *nōram, nossem, nosse,* for *nōveram, novissem, nosse,* should also be remembered.

Exercise 30.

[☞ Words in italics are to be altered into their *other* forms.]

Mensis dictus ab his, quia pelle Lŭperci sectâ
lustrant omne sŏlum, habentque id piāmen;
aut quia tempora pura sunt plācatis sĕpulcris,
tunc quum fērales dies *præterierunt.*

fœdera *servavisset,* si non fuisset formosa;
mortales cavit: habet crīmen ab Jŏve.
lūna dĕcies *impleverat* nŏvum orbem cornibus:
quæ credita fuerat virgo, erat māter.

Ut *tetigerunt* Crĕmĕram răpacem cĕleri passu—
ille fluebat turbidus hībernis ăquis—
ponunt castra lŏco: ipsi destrictis ensibus
eunt per agmen Tyrrhēnum vălido Marte.
aurea umbrācula pellebant răpidos sōles,
quæ tămen Hercŭleæ mănus *sustĭnuerunt.*

[1] Especially in compound names of males; e. g. *cœlicolûm* for *cœlicolarum.*
[2] Especially in *deûm, virûm,* for *deorum, virorum.*

Bellice clĭpeo et hastâ paulisper dēpŏsitis
  Mars ădĕs; et solve casside nĭtidas cŏmas.
exemplo Pallădis sume tempora ponendæ
  cuspidis; invĕnies quod agas et ĭnermis.

Exercise 31.

[☞ Remember that compounds follow the quantity of their simples.]

blanda quies furtim subrepit victis ŏcellis,
  et mănus facta languida cadit a mento.
inde duæ palmæ—mīrābile vīsu—păriter
  surgunt [1]. Altera ex illis erat major,
et protexerat tōtum orbem grăvibus rāmis,
  contigeratque sīdera summa nŏvâ cŏmâ;
ecce pătruus [2] meus molitur ferrum in illas,
  admonitu terreor; corque micat tĭmore.
pīcus Martia avis pro gĕmino stīpite pugnant
  et lŭpa: ŭtraque [2] palma fuit tūta per hos.
dixerat: et non firmis vīribus plēnam urnam
  sustulit.—*Impleverat,* dum sua visa rĕfert.

Exercise 32.

Mœnia conduntur, quæ quamvis fuerunt parva,
  tămen non expĕdiit Rĕmo transiluisse.
parva fuit, si vĕlīs rĕferre prīma ĕlĕmenta,
  Rōma: sed tămen erat spes hujus in parvâ.
Ēgĕria est quæ ăquas præbet, dea Cămēnis grata.
  Illa fuit conjux consiliumque Nŭmæ.
principio Quĭrites nĭmium promptos ad bella.
  placuit molliri jūre mĕtuque *deorum.*
fĕritas exuitur; æquumque est pŏtentius armis,
  et pŭdet conseruisse mănus cum cīve.
atque ăliquis modo trux jam, visâ arâ, vertitur,
  datque vīna salsaque farra tĕpidis fŏcis.

[1] See Lesson xxi.
[2] The short mark means that the syllable is naturally short: it may be lengthened.

ecce gĕnitor *deorum*, rŭtilas flammas per nūbĭla
spargit, et siccat *ætherem* (*see* 27, 4) effusis aquis,
missi ignes non ălias frĕquentius *ceciderunt*,
rex pavet, et terror habet pectora vulgi.

Lesson 27.

1. Ovid sometimes lengthens the final syllable of *rediit, abiit, periit*[1], &c. before a vowel; especially when they stand at the end of the first half of a pentameter:

si modo, qui *peri|īt* || ille perire potest.

2. This licence may *now* and *then* be taken with *these words:* i. e. with the perfect of the compounds of *eo*.

3. Remember plural *Di:* and the ablatives *clavi, febri, navi, puppi, securi, turri,* which are more common than the forms in *e*.

4. Remember the accusatives *āĕrŭ, æthĕrŭ*.

Exercise 33.

Sumus ăgrestes (*or* āgrestes) *Dii*, et qui dŏminantur in altis
Montibus: arbĭtrium est Jŏvi in sua tēla.
corda rēgi micant, sanguisque e tōto pectore
fūgit, et hirsūtæ cŏmæ *dirigueruut*.
ut ănimus rediit, da, dixit, certa piāmĭna
fulminis, rexque păterque *deorum*.
dixit, et ingenti tŏnitru motum sŭper *ætherem*
fertur, adorantemque Nŭmam destĭtuit[2].
ille rĕdit lætus, actaque mĕmorat Quĭrītĭbus;
tarda diffĭcilisque fĭdes vĕnit dictis.
deus ter tonuit sĭne nūbe, misit tria fulgura,
dicenti credite; loquor mira, sed acta.

[1] Carey quotes besides, *fratrīs, operīs, sanguīs*, in this position.
[2] See Lesson xxiii. 3.

cœlum a mĕdiâ rĕgione cœpit dĕhiscere
turba cum dŭce suo *submiserunt* ŏcŭlos.
ecce scūtum lēniter versatum lĕvi aurâ
decidit, clāmor a populo vĕnit ad astra.

Exercise 34.

[Learn the quantity of prepositions in composition. Pros. 31.]

Nam, si vĕlit claudere altas valles insĭdiis,
Dum placeas, hŭmĕri negent ferre rētia.
Quam cĭto deperdit terra purpŭreos cŏlores!
Quam cito populus[1] alba formosas cŏmas!
Fĕre circumsonor Scȳthĭco Thrēĭcioque ōre,
et videor scribere posse Gĕtĭcis mŏdis.
Sæpe specto si sint tui passūs in lītorĕ[2]
tanquam ărēna servet impositas nŏtas.
flebis ĕnim, corpusque meum tactu dignabere,
et *dices*, "huic ego fui causa mortis."
sed nĕque peccabis, ĕgŏque (*or* ĕgōque) frustra terreor istis,
invidaque[3] hiems pugnat, quo mĭnus venias.

[1] See Pros. 33, line 16.
[2] See Lesson xxv.
[3] Obs. The *que* is movable.

PROSODY.

Explanation of terms.

1. *Synalœpha* is the cutting off of a final vowel before another vowel (or the letter *h*) at the beginning of the next word.

   σύν, *together*, and ἀλοιφή, *smearing;* as if the vowel were *slurred* over *with* the following one in the pronunciation.

2. *Ecthlipsis* is the elision of a final *m* with its preceding vowel, when the following word begins with a vowel or *h*.

   ἐκ, *out;* θλῖψις, *squeezing.*

3. *Synæresis* is the taking of two vowels together as one.

   σύν, *together;* αἵρεσις, *taking.*

4. *Diæresis* is the resolution of one syllable into two.

   δι, *apart;* αἵρεσις, *taking.*

5. (*a*) Examples of *synæresis:* '*ālvēărĭă,*' for 'ālvĕāria;' '*ēodem*' for 'ĕōdem,' &c.

   (*b*) Examples of *diæresis:* '*soluisse,*' for 'solvisse;' '*sŭësco,*' for 'suesco;' '*sŭādent,*' for 'suadent,' &c.

General Rules.

6. A vowel followed by another vowel in the same word is short.

   Obs. A vowel before another vowel; a vowel before two consonants (or a double consonant) in the same word, are said to have their quantity determined by *position.*

7. *Exceptions*—

   ēheu.
   ŏhe (*or* ōhe), Dĭana (*or* Dīana).

īus (*or* ĭus) in Gen. of pronouns (— *alterĭus*[1], which is seldom long: *alīus, solīus*).
āi, old Gen. for *æ*.
ī in *fīo*, when not followed by *er* (thus *fīo*, but *fĭerem, fĭeri*).
e in Gen. of fifth, when it follows *ī*[2].

(*Greek* Words.)

ēa, ēus, } from Greek words in εια, ειος.
īa, īus, }
āi, ēi, Vocatives from *aius* (*ajus*) or *eius* (*ejus*)[3].

8. A vowel before a double consonant or *j* in the same word is made *long*.

9. In the compounds of *jugum* (bĭjugus, &c.) the vowel remains short.

10. A vowel before two consonants in the same word is long, whenever the two are not *mute; liquid*, in that order.
    a) *ph* in Greek words = φ, and is not considered *two* consonants.

11. A *short* vowel may in some words remain short[4] before two consonants, when the first is a *mute*, the second a *liquid*[5].

12. Thus *sacros* may stand either as săcros or as sācros (the *a* in *săcer* being short): but the *a* in *mater* being long, *mātris, mātri*, &c. cannot have the *a* short.

13. Before
    bl, } the vowel is always lengthened.
    gl, gm, gn, }

[1] There is no certain example of *solĭus*. The line stands for '*minus*;' that is, *except*.
[2] Thus *faciēi*: but *rēi, fidēi*
[3] As *Gāi, Vultēi*.
[4] In other words, the *muta cum liquidâ* cannot possibly *make* a vowel short; but it sometimes *allows* a short vowel to *remain* short.
[5] The vowel cannot remain short, when the mute and liquid belong to different *factors* of a compound word.

14. The practice of the poets must be carefully attended to, for it is not allowable to lengthen the vowel in *all* words: for instance, not in *arbĭtror*. On the other hand, in *pĭgri* (from *pĭger*) the vowel is no where found short.

15. When the lengthening of a vowel that *might* remain short takes place, the syllable is generally the *first* syllable of a foot.

16. All diphthongs are long, with the exception of *præ*, in composition, before a vowel: as *prăeustus*, &c.

17. But *Obs. qu* is equivalent to *kw*, and the following vowel does not form a diphthong with the *u*. (Thus *quĭ, aquĭ, iniquŭs.*)

18. Quantity of Final Syllables.

Obs. The exceptions in italics have the final syllable *common*. If a *long* or *short* mark is added at the end of a line containing words in italics, it means that the final syllables of the words in that line, though common, are *generally* of the quantity so marked.—(*minus*) means '*except*;' + (*plus*) means '*together with*;' N. stands for Nominative; V. for Vocative; A. Accusative.

Long Terminations.

a, i, o, u—c, n.
as, es, os.

Exceptions.

a) puta, ita, quia, postea, eja.
All *cases* in *a*, except { Abl. of first decl. Vocat. of Greek nouns of the first; *numerals in 'ginta'* (— —).
i) nisi, quasi.
mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi.
Greek D. and V. when Gen. is *os, is.*
o) modo, quomodo.
cito, ambo, duo (⏑⏑),
ego, homo, octo (⏑⏑)[1].
c) nec, donec,
fac, the pronoun *hic*, and *hoc* (when not abl.).
n) forsan, forsitan, an, tamen, attamen, veruntamen, *et* in.
Words that suffer apocope (as 'viden').
Acc. 'an' from 'a.'

Short Terminations.

c, y—b, d, t, l, r.
is, ys, us.

Exceptions.

e) Abl. of the fifth.
Particles from abl. of fifth (as 'hodie,' 'quotidie,' 'quare').
Imperatives of the second (— cāvĕ, &c. sometimes[2]).
Monosyll. (— the enclitics: 'quĕ,' 'nĕ,' 'vĕ').
Adverbs from adjectives of the second { + fermē, ferē. — benĕ, malĕ[3].
Greek words with *η* (— pătĕr, mātĕr).
l) nil, sal, sol. Some Hebrew words in *el*.
r) far, Lar, Nar; ver, fur, cur; par with its compounds.
is) 'is,' with Gen. ītis, īnis: 'is' for 'eis.'
Monosyll. (— 'is,' 'quis,' and 'bis,' apud Ovidium.)

[1] With a few more.

[2] Generally when *cave* is followed by the subjunctive governed by *ut* omitted. The other imperatives of the second in which *e* is sometimes found short are *have, vide* (in *vidĕsis*), with *vale*, and a few more in the Comic writers.

[3] *e* is also sometimes short in *infernĕ, supernĕ.*

Nom. 'en,' with Gen. 'inis.'
Acc. in 'in,' 'yn' (Alexin, Itys).

as) anăs (anătis).
Greek N. with Gen. dos, dis.
Greek Acc. pl. of third decl.

es) pĕnĕs.
Nom. of 'es' increasing (— ariēs, abiēs, pariēs, Cerēs, pēs with its compounds).
Gr. neuters (in ες), and Greek Nom. pl. of the third.
'es' (*thou art*), short.
'es' (*thou eatest*), long.

os) compos, impos, os (ossis).
Greek nouns in ος with *omicron*.

'is' from verbs, when 2nd pl. is 'ītis.'
'vis' from volo.
N.B. Second sing. of perf. subj. and fut. perf. is *common*.

us) 'us,' Gen. ūtis, ūris, ūdis.
'us,' of the fourth in G. sing. N. A.V. plur.
Monosyllables.
Greek words in ους.

☞ [In N. and V. in *o* and verbs, the *o* is common, but very seldom short. Ovid has nescĭŏ, rependŏ, putŏ, estŏ, and the defective verb cedŏ.]

(*Quantity of Initial and Middle Syllables.*)

19. The reduplication syllable of verbs is short (tŭtudi, cĕ-cini).

20. The first syllable of dissyllable perfects and supines is long: except in

bibi, dedi, fidi *from* findo,
steti, tuli, scidi *from* scindo;

and the supines,

rutum, ratum, satum, datum, itum,
litum, situm, quitum, *and from* ciēre, citum.

21. Sisto makes stătum with short *a*; and therefore *stătus*, &c.: in the compounds *adstĭtum*, *destĭtum*, *restĭtum*. Z.

22. If there has been any contraction, or syncope, a vowel becomes long: hence—

nīl *for* nihil.
cōgo *for* co-igo.
nōlo *for* non-volo.
mālo *for* mavolo.
tibīcen *for* tibĭĭcen.
bīgæ *for* bĭjŭgæ.

būbus, bōbus } *for* bŏvĭbus.
jūnior *for* jŭvĕnior.
mōbilis *for* mŏvĭbilis.
nēmo *for* ne hŏmo.
cōgito *for* co-ăgito.

(*On the* Root *Syllable of Verbs.*)

23. Dissyllable verbs of the first have generally the first syll. short.

Exceptions.

cēlo	hālo	nōdo	pōto	spīro
clāmo	jūro	ōro	sāno	stīpo
cūro	lēgo	plāco	sēdo	vēlo
dōno	lībo	plōro	spēro	vīto.
dūro	mūto			

24. Trisyllable verbs of the second have the root syllables short. The principal exceptions are given in the following lines :—

āret humus, *flōrent* sylvæ, *pārere* pārenti
dēbemus, lethoque gravi *lūgere* peremptos:
frīget hiems, *rīdent* pueri, *līvere* videmus
brachia: nunc *hūment* valles, nunc sidera *lūcent.*
connīvent oculi; *cānent* jam tempora: portæ
cardinibus *strīdent:* *squālent* fœda ora, tubæque
vox *clāret:* postes auro argentoque *renīdent.*
jam *pūbent* herbæ, *flāvet* jam campus aristis.

25. Dissyllables of the third (except the *t* sounds), together with trisyllables in *io*, *uo*, have the root syllable short; the *t* sounds have the root syllable long.

Principal exceptions.

p sounds [1].	*t* sounds.	*k* sounds.	liquids.	*s*, *v*, &c.
glūbo	*all long*	cōgo	cōmo	vīso
nūbo	*except*	dīco	dēmo	vīvo
rēpo	ĕdo (*eat*)	dūco	pōno	
scrībo	cădo	fīgo	prōmo	
	rŭdo	flīgo	sūmo	
	fŏdio	frīgo	ūro	
	quăti o	īco	—	
	mĕto	sūgo	nōlo } See	
			mālo } *22.*	

[1] Obs. The *p* sounds are *p*, *b*.
The *k* ——— *c*, *g*, under which are reckoned those in *h* and *gu*.
The *t* ——— *t*, *d*.

26. Trisyllables of the fourth have the root syllable short, except *fīnio, lēnio, mūnio, prūrio, pūnio, sēpio, sōpio, vāgio.*

27. Most dissyllable deponent verbs have the root syllable short.

Exceptions.

Nītor habet primam longam; cui *cōnor* et *ūtor*
adjungas: *mīror, vēnor, sōlor*que dolentes;
Sic *lābor, scrūtor, mētor tūtor*que; nec unquam
fūror, at heu! *nūgor: scītor, grātor*que sorori.

The trisyllables cōmissor, glōrior, mētior, mōlior, ōtior, pūnior, *should be remembered as having the first syllable long. So* fēriatus.

28. Derivatives generally take the same quantity as the simple words from which they are derived; but the following words are exceptions:

hūmanus *from* hŏmo.
lītera *from* lĭnere.
lŭcerna *from* lūceo.
mācero *from* măcer.
sēcius *from* sĕcus.
persōna *from* per-sŏno.
sēdes *from* sĕdeo.
stīpendium *from* stips, stĭpis.

tēgula *from* tĕgo.
lex, lēgis, &c.: lēgare, *from* lĕgo.
rex, rēgis } *from*
rēgina, rēgula } rĕgo.
suspīcio *from* suspĭcor.
vox, vōcis, *from* vŏcare.

(*Short* from *long roots.*)

dĭcax *from* dīcere.
dux, dŭcis, *from* dūco.
fĭdes } *from* fīdo.
per-fĭdus }
mŏlestus *from* mōles.

nătare *from* nare.
nŏta, nŏtare, *from* nōtus.
ŏdium *from* ōdi.
păciscor *from* pax, pācis.
sŏpor *from* sōpire.

a) *stătus, stătio, stăbilis, stăbulum,* must be derived from *sisto,* unless we suppose a shortening of *stātum* from *stāre.*

29. Compound words generally retain the quantity of the simple words.

Exceptions.

male-dĭcus, &c. *from* dīco.

pejĕro, dejĕro } *from* jūro.

agnĭtus, cognĭtus } *though* notus *has* ō: *so* ignōtus.

innŭbus, pronŭbus } *from* nūbo: *but* connūbium [1].

30. (*Derivative Terminations.*)

First Syllable long.

(1) ālis, āris, ārius, āceus, ānus, īvus, ōsus.

Obs. ĭcius *from a substantive:* īcius *from root of supine. Thus* patrĭcius, tribunĭcius: *but* commentīcius, adventīcius.

First Syllable short.

(2) ĭdus, ĭcus.

Exceptions.

icus) amīcus, aprīcus, pudīcus, antīcus, postīcus — *add substt.* mendīcus, umbilīcus

(3) ĭlis, ĭbĭlis, from verbs.

(4) īlis, from substantives (— humĭlis, parĭlis): as civīlis, &c.

(5) } īnus, from names of animals and places, and many others.

(6) } but *īnus* from adjectives of *time* (— *repentīnus*, *matutīnus*, *vespertīnus*), and those that express *of such a substance.*

Thus anserīnus, asinīnus, equīnus, Latīnus, &c.:

but crastĭnus, pristĭnus, fagĭnus, crystallĭnus, &c.

[1] In *cōnnūbio* the *io* are often taken as *one* syllable (by *synærĕsis*) as if it were *connubjo.*

31. (*Prepositions in Composition.*)

Long	*Short.*
Monosyllables ending in a vowel.	Those ending in a single consonant.
trā *for* trans	pro in *Greek* words [1].
di	re
se	
contra	dissyllables (— contrā)

Exceptions.	*Exceptions.*
pro) prŏfugio [2]	*pro*) prōlogus
prŏfugus	prōpino *in Martial: but generally* prŏpino.
prŏnepos	*re*) rēfert (*impers.*)
prŏfiteor	Obs. 1. In reppĕri, reppŭli, rettŭli, rettŭdi (*so in* reccido, redduco, relligio, relliquiæ), the consonant was probably doubled *even in prose;* just as in *reddo* from *do.*
prŏfari	
prŏfanus	
prŏfestus	
prŏfecto	
prŏficiscor	
prŏfundus	
prŏtervus	
prŏcella	
di) dĭrimo	Obs. 2. *O* for *ob* is short in *ŏmitto, ŏperior.*
dĭsertus	

32. When the first factor of a compound word is not a preposition,

(1) *a* is *long* (— quăsi).

[1] Corripe '*pro*' Græcum;—produc plerumque Latinum.
Contrahe quæ *funĕus, fugio, neptis*que *nepos*que
Et *festus, fari, fateor, fanum*que creârunt.
Hisce *prŏfecto* addes: pariterque *prŏcella, prŏtervus.*
—(*Alvarez:* as given in Carey's "Eton Latin Prosody illustrated.")

[2] So in the words of doubtful derivation:
prŏceres.
prŏpitius.
prŏperare.

(2) *e* is *short* (— nēquam, nēquaquam, nēquidquam, nēmo[1] *for* ne homo, sēdecim, venēficus, vidēlicet, vēcors, vēsanus).

(3) *i* is *short* (— *comp. pronouns, as* quīlibet, utrīque, &c.: ibīdem, ubīque, utrobīque, ilĭcet, scīlicet: *and in compounds of* dies, bīduum, trīduum, merīdies: *and in such compounds as may be written separately, as* lucrīfacio, agrīcultura, sīquis, &c. [but sĭquĭdem]).

(4) *o* is *short* (— *compounds of* contro, intro, retro, quando [*except* quandŏquidem]: *the words* aliōqui, ceterōqui, utrōque: *and in Greek words with* ω).

(5) *u* and *y* are *short*.

33. The following lines mark the difference of quantity in some words, that are either exactly or nearly alike in form.

1. Est *ăcer* in silvis; equus *ācer* Olympia vincit.
2. Fert ancilla *cŏlum*, penetrat res humida *cōlum*.
3. Si bonus esse *cŏmes* vis, mores indue *cōmes*.
4. Bellandi *cupĭdo* damno est sua sæpe *cupīdo*.
5. Vin tibi *dīcamus*, cui carmina nostra *dĭcemus?*
6. *Edŭcat* hic catulos, ut mox *edūcat* in apros.
7. Solvere *diffĭdit* nodum, qui *diffīdit* ense.
8. Ni sit nota *fĭdes*, ignoto non bene *fīdes*.
9. Difficilis *lăbor* est, cujus sub pondere *lābor*.
10. In silvis *lepŏres*, in verbis quære *lepōres*.
11. Deceptura viros pingit *măla* femina *mālas*.
12. In rate triste *măl̆um*, quum fractum est turbine *mālum*.
13. Morio *mōratur*, quocunque sub axe *mŏratur*.
14. Gaudet uterque *pārens*, quum filius est bene *pārens*.
15. Ludo *pĭlâ*, *pīlum* petit hostes, *pīla* columna est.
16. Sunt cives urbis *pŏpulus*, sed *pōpulus* arbor.
17. Pluribus ille *rĕfert*, quæ non cognoscere *rēfert*.
18. Si transire *vĕlis* maris undas, utere *vēlis*.
19. Merx nummis *vēnit*; *vĕnit* huc aliunde profectus.
20. Si quâ *sēde sĕdes*, atque est tibi commoda, *sēdes*,
    Illa *sēdĕ sĕdĕ*, si nova tuta minus.

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[1] *nēquidquam* produc, *nēquando, venēfica, nēquam, nēquaquam, nēquis*, sociosque: *vidēlicet* adde.
(Alvarez, ap. Carey.)

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the best words to try *first* as the *last* words of an hexameter? [*Trisyllable* words, of which the first syllable is short, the second long.]
2. What dissyllables will stand as the last word? [Any dissyllable of which the first syllable is long.]
3. If the last word is a trisyllable, of what form must the word before it be? [It must either *be*, or *end in*, a trochee (¯˘).]
4. If the last word is a dissyllable, of what form must the word before it be? [It must either *be*, or *end in*, a dactyl.]
5. Is there any exception? [Yes: instead of a *dactylic word*, or a word ending in a dactyl, a trochaic word [or dactylic word with its last syll. elided] with a preposition or conjunction may stand there: as
   | currit ad | arma. | currere ad | arma. | possit ut | omnes.]
6. If, after you have got your ending, a *dactylic word* remains, where should you first try it? [As the first word of the verse.]
7. What is the *last* word that you should try in the first place? [A *spondaic* word [1].]

(*Cæsūra*, or *Cutting*.)

8. When is a foot said to have a *cæsura?* [When it is not contained in a single word.]
9. When is a foot said to have the *strong* cæsura? [When the cutting (or division of words *in* the foot) is after a *long syllable* [2].]
10. When is the foot said to have the *weak* cæsura? [When the cæsura is after the *first short* syllable of a dactyl.]
11. Which foot should always have a cæsura? [The *third*.]

(*First foot*.)

12. Is the first foot *more commonly* a dactyl or a spondee? [A dactyl.]
13. What form of word is the least common in the first place? [A spondaic word (¯¯).]

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[1] Hence a long monosyllable, a trochaic word (¯˘), or a word that consists of either a dactyl or a spondee, with a syllable or more over, should be tried before a *spondaic* word.

[2] That is, after the first syllable of a foot, whether dactyl or spondee.

(*The second foot.*)

14. What are the only forms of words with which the second foot may *end;* without, that is, running over into the third? [¯ or ⏑⏑ [1].]
15. With what kind of *long monosyllable* should the second foot *not* end? [With one that is so nearly connected with the preceding part of the sentence as not to run on naturally with what follows; more particularly if it *require*, or *admit* of, a pause at the end of a foot [2]. C]

(*Third foot.*)

16. What must the third foot always have? [A cæsura.]
17. If the third foot has the *weak* cæsura, what seldom (comparatively) coincides with the cæsura? [A pause.]
18. What other cæsuras are *generally* found when the third foot has the weak cæsura? [Both the second and the fourth feet have the strong cæsura, so that the verse is divided into three portions; sometimes however the strong cæsura in the second foot may be very well dispensed with, particularly if the first foot be a dactyl followed by a pause: as

    Restitit Eurydicenque suam jam luce sub ipsâ.—(Virg.)]
19. When only should the third foot end in a word? [When that word is a *dissyllable* with *both short*, or a *long monosyllable:* as

    Tunc ego qui fue|ram *glŏbŏs*, | aut sine imagine moles;

    or Nec prosunt ele|gi *nec* | carminis auctor Apollo.]
20. Is there no other *possible* case? [Yes: that of a dissyllable *spondee* or *trochee*, followed by an *elision:* as

    Non equidem omnino *capta* ac deserta videbor.]
21. If the third foot ends with a long monosyllable, of what kind should it not be? [It should not be more nearly connected with the word that precedes, than with that which follows. It is therefore most pleasant when it follows a pause.]
22. May the third foot consist of *two long* monosyllables? [No.]
23. May the third foot end in *two short* monosyllables? [Yes, if they follow a pause; or at all events belong to what follows, rather than to what precedes [3].]

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[1] But

Scilicet *omnibus* | *est* labor impendendus; et omnes, &c. (*Virg.*)

Cary observes that two short monosyllables do not generally stand well at the end of the second foot: but that there is no objection if they are such as run smoothly off together, as in

Concipi|unt, *ĕt ĭb* | *his* oriuntur cuncta duobus. (*Ovid.*)

We may remark that *prepositions* with their *cases*, the verb *sum* with a predicative adjective, as *mea sunt*, *bona sunt*, are so closely connected as to be allowable where other combinations of words with the same quantity would not stand well.

[2] As "Aut *pereunt res* | exustæ torrentibus auris." (*Lucret.*)

[3] Terra supra se | *quæ sunt* | concutit omnia motu (*wrong*).

Tot mala sum pas|sus, *quot in* | æthere sidera lucent (*right*). (*O.*)

(*Fourth foot.*)

24. When the fourth foot consists of a whole word, is it generally a dactyl or a spondee? [A dactyl[1].]
25. When the third foot has the weak cæsura, what is generally found in the fourth foot? [The strong cæsura[2].]

(*Fifth foot.*)

26. What cæsura should the fifth foot *not* generally have? [The strong cæsura.]
27. Does the strong cæsura ever occur? [Yes: now and then after a *preposition* before its noun[3]; a *non* closely joined to a following word, &c.]

(*Sixth foot.*)

28. Does the sixth foot ever consist of two monosyllables? [Now and then: "the word *est* is perhaps the only monosyllable that makes a tolerable conclusion in this case." C.]
29. What is not unfrequently found as the last word *after* an elided syllable? [*Est.*]

(*The Pentameter.*)

30. What is the form of the last word? [A dissyllable with first short.]
31. What must be the form of the preceding word? [It must *be*, or *end in*, a trochee (‿).]
32. If there is a choice, should you first try a trochaic word (‿), or a word that *ends* in a trochee, with a beginning that may form a dactyl, or the end of a dactyl? [The word that ends in a trochee, with some portion of the series ‿‿ before it.]
33. Is an '*est*' with preceding elision, ever allowed to stand as the last word? [Yes.]
34. If the long syllable of the first half is any monosyllable (except *est* after an elision), of what form must the preceding word be? [Either a long monosyllable, or a word of two short syllables.]
35. What words are seldom found as the *last* words? [*Unemphatic* adverbs, conjunctions, and adjective words in *simple agreement*, with the exception of the *possessive* pronouns.]
36. When *may* such words stand last? [When they are *emphatic*: especially when they form the *predicate* with *esse*.]
37. If the sense runs over by *one word* from the hexameter into the pentameter, of what form should that word generally be? [A dactyl or trochee. R. R.]
38. In the rare exceptions to this rule, what part of speech is the initial spondee? [A verb. R. R.]

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[1] If the detached spondee is a word on which much emphasis may properly be laid, it will stand very well as the fourth foot.

Has ex more dapes: hanc | *tanti* | numinis aram. (*Virg.*)

See Carey, p. 334.

[2] But not always:

præcipitant sua|dentque ca|dentia | sidera somnos.
ut nostris tume|facta su|perbiat Umbria libris. (Propert.)

[3] Ovid. Illa ma|nus ut | forte te|tenderat | *in maris* | undas. |

APPENDIX I.

TABLE OF THE POSITIONS IN WHICH LONG WORDS CAN STAND.

(DRAWN UP FROM CAREY.)

	(1) (*Four syllables.*)
1. ă|māntĭbŭs . . .	The short syll. must terminate either the third or the fourth foot.
2. mŏnŭ|mēntă . .	The two short syllables may terminate any one of the four first feet.
3. ă|māvērūnt . .	The short syll. *must* terminate the first foot.
4. cōncĭpĭ|ūnt . .	May begin the *first*, the *second*, or (very rarely) the *third* foot.
5. trĕpĭ|dāntēs . .	The two short syllables must terminate the third foot.
6. fāl|lēntĭbŭs . . .	The long syllable must terminate the third or the fourth foot.
7. cōnflĭx|īssĕ . . .	The spondee may begin the *first* or (sometimes) the *fourth* foot.
8. cōn|tēndēntēs . .	The first long syllable must terminate the first foot[1].
	(2) (*Five syllables.*)
9. rĕ|cōndĭdĕrānt .	The short syll. must terminate the first foot.
10. ăd|ōrātūrōs . . .	Cannot stand at all.
11. ĭn|ēxpēr|rēctŭs .	The short syll. must terminate the third foot.
12. crĕpĭ|tāntĭă . . .	The two short syllables must terminate either the third or the fourth foot.
13. ĭmĭ|tātō|rēs . .	The two short syllables must terminate the first foot.
14. dĭssŏcĭ|ātă . . .	The dactyl must begin the first, the second, or (sometimes) the third foot.
15. īngĕmŭ|īssēnt . .	Cannot stand except so as to form the whole '*ending*.'
16. ēx|aūdĭĕ|rānt .	The long syll. must end the first foot.
17. dēcrēs|cēntĭbŭs .	The spondee must form the fourth foot.
18. īn|sūltā|vērĕ . .	The long syll. must end the third foot.
19. īndē|plōrā|tōs . .	Must begin the verse.

[1] In a spondaic verse (a verse, that is, where the fifth foot is a *spondee*) it may begin the *fifth* foot.

(3) (*Six syllables.*)

20. ăb|hōrrŭĕ|rātĭs	The short syll. should end the third foot.
21. ĭn|ōbsēr|vābĭlĭs	
22. sŭpĕr|īnjĭcĭ|ūnt .	The two short syllables should end the first foot.
23. mănŭ|fĕstā|vērĕ .	The two short syllables should terminate the third foot.
24. sŭpĕr|īmpēn|dēntēs	Cannot stand, except in a spondaic verse.
25. īmmĕdĭ|cābĭlĕ . .	The first dactyl must form the fourth foot.
26. tērrĭfĭ|cāvē|rūnt	Must begin the verse.
27. āpēn|nīnĭgĕ|næ	
28. īg|nōbĭlĭ|tātĕ . .	The long syll. must terminate the third foot.
29. īn|cōnsō|lābĭlĭs .	The long syll. must terminate the third foot.

(4) (*Seven syllables.*)

30. āmphĭtrȳ|ōnĭă|dēs	Must begin the verse.
31. ĭn|ēxsătŭ|rābĭlĭs	Must terminate the third foot.
32. sŭpĕr|īncŭbŭ|ērĕ	

APPENDIX II.

TERMINATIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Sing.	I.	II.	*neut.*	III.	IV.	*neut.*	V.
N.	ă	ŭs, ĕr	um	*various.*	ŭs	u	ēs
G.	æ	ī		ĭs	ūs		ei*
D.	æ	ō		ī	ui		ei*
Acc.	am	um	um	em (im)	um	u	em
Abl.	ā	ō		ĕ (ī)	ū		ē
Plur.							
N.	æ	ī	ă	ēs	ūs	uă	ēs
G.	ārum	ōrum		um *or* ium	uum		ērum
D. Abl.	īs	īs		ĭbŭs	ĭbŭs / ŭbŭs		ēbŭs
Acc.	ās	ōs	ă	ēs	ūs	uă	ēs

* ☞ In the fifth declension *e* of G. and D. is *long*, if it follows a vowel; *short*, if it follows a consonant (*faciēi, fĭdĕi*).

☞ Pronouns follow the quantities of substantives: but remember *nōbīs, vōbīs;—quĭbŭs.*

(ACTIVE VOICE.) INDICATIVE

PRESENT, [*defend; do defend; am defending.*]

am-	ō[1],	ās,	ăt,	āmŭs,	ātĭs,	ant.
mon-	eō,	ēs,	ĕt,	ēmŭs,	ētĭs,	ent.
reg-	ō,	ĭs,	ĭt,	ĭmŭs,	ĭtĭs,	unt.
aud-	iō,	īs,	ĭt,	īmŭs,	ītĭs,	iunt.

IMPERFECT, (R.) [*was defending;* often *defended* or *did defend.*]

am-	ābam,	ābās,	ābăt,	ābāmŭs,	ābātĭs,	ābant.
mon-	ēbam,	ēbās,	ēbăt,	ēbāmŭs,	ēbātĭs,	ēbant.
reg-	ēbam,	ēbās,	ēbăt,	ēbāmŭs,	ēbātĭs,	ēbant.
aud-	iēbam,	iēbās,	iēbăt,	iēbāmŭs,	iēbātĭs,	iēbant.

FUTURE, (R.) [*shall* or *will defend.*]

am-	ābō,	ābĭs,	ābĭt,	ābĭmŭs,	ābĭtĭs,	ābunt.
mon-	ēbō,	ēbĭs,	ēbĭt,	ēbĭmŭs,	ēbĭtĭs,	ēbunt.
reg-	am,	ēs,	ĕt,	ēmŭs,	ētĭs,	ent.
aud-	iam,	iēs,	iĕt,	iēmŭs,	iētĭs,	ient.

PERFECT, [*defended; did defend—have defended*[2] (perf. def.)]

amāv- monu- rex- (= regs) audīv-	ī,	istī,	ĭt,	ĭmŭs,	istĭs,	ērunt, *or* ērĕ.

PLUPERFECT, (r.) [*had defended.*]

amāv- monu- rex- audīv-	ĕram,	ĕrās,	ĕrăt,	ĕrāmŭs,	ĕrātĭs,	ĕrant.

FUTURE PERFECT, (r.) [*shall* or *will have defended.*]

amāv- monu- rex- audīv-	ĕro,	ĕrĭs, *or* ĕrīs,	ĕrĭt,	ĕrĭmŭs[4], *or* ĕrīmŭs,	ĕrĭtĭs, *or* ĕrītĭs,	ĕrint.

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE, (R.) [*defend; do you defend.*]

	2.		3.	2 pl.		3 pl.
am-	ā,	āto,	āto,	ātĕ,	ātōtĕ,	anto.
mon-	ē,	ēto,	ēto,	ētĕ,	ētōtĕ,	ento.
reg-	ĕ,	ĭto,	ĭto,	ĭtĕ,	ĭtōtĕ,	unto.
aud-	ī,	īto,	īto,	ītĕ,	ītōtĕ,	iunto.

---

[1] O of verbs is sometimes *short*. In the golden age, it first (after the comic writers) appears short in Ovid, *e. g.* in nescĭō, rependŏ, putŏ, estŏ.

[2] The perfect *definite* (perf. with *have*) is used of an action *done* in a

MOOD. (PASSIVE VOICE.)

(OBS. ☞ Passive adds *r* to the tenses that end in *o*; changes *m* into *r* in those that end in *m*. OBS. The (e) after 2nd pers. sing. means that the termin. is sometimes *re* instead of *ris*.)

PRESENT, [*am defended—is building.*]

am-	ŏr,	ārĭs(ĕ),	ātŭr,	āmŭr,	āmĭnī,	antŭr.
mon-	eŏr,	ērĭs(e),	ētŭr,	ēmŭr,	ēmĭnī,	entŭr.
reg-	ŏr,	ĕrĭs(e),	ĭtŭr,	ĭmŭr,	ĭmĭnī,	untŭr.
aud-	iŏr,	īrĭs(e),	ītŭr,	īmŭr,	īmĭnī,	iuntŭr.

IMPERFECT, [*was defended*[3], (not strictly imperf.)—*was building.*]

am-	ābăr,	ābārĭs(ĕ),	ābātŭr,	ābāmŭr,	ābāmĭnī,	ābantŭr.
mon-	ēbăr,	ēbārĭs(e),	ēbātŭr,	ēbāmŭr,	ēbāmĭnī,	ēbantŭr.
reg-	ēbăr,	ēbārĭs(e),	ēbātŭr,	ēbāmŭr,	ēbāmĭnī,	ēbantŭr.
aud-	iēbăr,	iēbārĭs(e),	iēbātŭr,	iēbāmŭr,	iēbāmĭnī,	iēbantŭr.

FUTURE, [*shall* or *will be defended.*]

am-	ābŏr,	ābĕrĭs(ĕ),	ābĭtŭr,	ābĭmŭr,	ābĭmĭnī,	ābuntŭr.
mon-	ēbŏr,	ēbĕrĭs(e),	ēbĭtŭr,	ēbĭmŭr,	ēbĭmĭnī,	ēbuntŭr.
reg-	ăr,	ĕrĭs(e),	ĕtŭr,	ĕmŭr,	ĕmĭnī,	entŭr.
aud-	iăr,	iĕrĭs(e),	iĕtŭr,	iĕmŭr,	iĕmĭnī,	ientŭr.

PERFECT, [*was defended; had been defended—is built.*]

Made up of the *past partic.* with *sum*—(sometimes *fui*).

PLUPERFECT, [*had been defended.*]

Made up of the *past partic.* and *ĕram* (sometimes *fuĕram*).

FUTURE PERFECT, [*shall* or *will have been defended.*]

Made up of *past partic.* with *ĕro*—(sometimes *fuĕro*).

MOOD.

(R.) [*be defended:* 2 sing. like *Infin. act.*]

2.		3.	2 pl.	3 pl.
ārĕ,	ātŏr,	ātŏr,	āmĭnī, āmĭnŏr,	antŏr.
ērĕ,	ētŏr,	ētŏr,	ēmĭnī, ēmĭnŏr,	entŏr.
ĕrĕ,	ĭtŏr,	ĭtŏr,	ĭmĭnī, ĭmĭnŏr,	untŏr.
īrĕ,	ītŏr,	ītŏr,	īmĭnī, īmĭnŏr,	iuntŏr.

---

present time (no matter of what *length*), or *still continuing* in its completed state. *Am come* is the *perf. def.* of a neut. verb of motion.

[3] '*Was being defended*' is sometimes used, but is not a correct form.

(ACTIVE VOICE.) SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT, (R.) [*may, should defend.*]

am-	em,	ēs,	ĕt,	ēmŭs,	ētĭs,	ent.
mon-	eam,	eās,	eăt,	eāmŭs,	eātĭs,	eant.
reg-	am,	ās,	ăt,	āmŭs,	ātĭs,	ant.
aud-	iam,	iās,	iăt,	iāmŭs,	iātĭs,	iant.

IMPERFECT, (R.) [*might, would, should defend.*]

am-	ārem,	ārēs,	ārĕt,	ārēmŭs,	ārētĭs,	ārent.
mon-	ērem,	ērēs,	ērĕt,	ērēmŭs,	ērētĭs,	ērent.
reg-	ĕrem,	ĕrēs,	ĕrĕt,	ĕrēmŭs,	ĕrētĭs,	ĕrent.
aud-	īrem,	īrēs,	īrĕt,	īrēmŭs,	īrētĭs,	īrent.

PERFECT (r.) [*may, should have defended.*]

amāv- monu- rex- audīv-	ĕrim,	ĕrĭs, *or* ĕrīs,	ĕrĭt,	ĕrĭmŭs[4], ĕrĭtĭs, *or* ĕrīmŭs, *or* ĕrītĭs,	ĕrint.

PLUPERFECT, (r.) [*might, should, would have defended.*]

amāv-
monu-
rex-
audīv- } issem, issēs, issĕt, issēmŭs, issētĭs, issent.

INFINITIVE

PRESENT, IMPERF. (R.) [*to defend; to be defending.*]

1.	2.	3.	4.
ārĕ,	ērĕ,	ĕrĕ,	īrĕ.

PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, (r.) [*to have defended.*]
isse.

FUTURE, [*to be going* or *about to defend.*]
Part. of fut. (in *rŭs*) with *esse.*

PARTICIPLES, &c.

GERUNDS, (R.) [*of &c. defending.*]
andī, endī, endī, iendī.

SUPINE, (root of its own.) [*to defend*—after verbs of *motion.*] um.

PARTIC. PRESENT, (R.) [*defending.*]
ans, ens, ens, iens.

PARTIC. PERFECT, [*having defended.*]
None. [Supplied by *quum* with *perf.* or *pluperf. subj.* or by *abl. absolute.*]

PARTIC. FUTURE, (*p*). [*going* or *about to defend.*] ūrŭs.

---

[4] The old grammarians are at variance respecting the quantity of *i* in *erimus, eritis,* of *fut. perf.* and *perf. subj.* Poets use the syllables

MOOD. (PASSIVE VOICE.)

PRESENT, [*may, should be defended.*]

am-	ĕr,	ērĭs(ĕ),	ētŭr,	ēmŭr,	ēmĭnī,	entŭr.
mon-	eăr,	eārĭs(e),	eātŭr,	eāmŭr,	eāmĭnī,	eantŭr.
reg-	ăr,	ārĭs(e),	ātŭr,	āmŭr,	āmĭnī,	antŭr.
aud-	iăr,	iārĭs(e),	iātŭr,	iāmŭr,	iāmĭnī,	iantŭr.

IMPERFECT, [*might, would, should be defended.*]

am-	ārĕr,	ārērĭs(ĕ),	ārētŭr,	ārēmŭr,	ārēmĭnī,	ārentŭr.
mon-	ērĕr,	ērērĭs(e),	ērētŭr,	ērēmŭr,	ērēmĭnī,	ērentŭr.
reg-	ĕrĕr,	ĕrērĭs(e),	ĕrētŭr,	ĕrēmŭr,	ĕrēmĭnī,	ĕrentŭr.
aud-	īrĕr,	īrērĭs(e),	īrētŭr,	īrēmŭr,	īrēmĭnī,	īrentŭr.

PERFECT, [*may, should have been defended.*]

Past Partic. with *sim*—(sometimes *fuĕrim*).

PLUPERFECT, [*might, should, would have been defended.*]

Past Partic. with *essem*—(sometimes *fuissem*).

MOOD.

PRESENT, IMPERF. } [*to be defended.*]

1.	2.	3.	4.
ārī,	ērī,	ī,	īrī.

PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, } [*to have been defended.*] Past Partic. with *esse*—(sometimes *fuisse*).

FUTURE, [*to be going* or *about to be defended.*]
Supine (in *um*) with *iri.*

PARTICIPLES, &c.

SUPINE, (ρ.) [*to be defended*—after some *adjectives.*] u.

} PAST PARTIC. (ρ.) { *defended.* / *being defended.* / *having been defended.* } us.

PARTIC. FUTURE, (R.) (implying *duty, necessity*, &c.)
[*to be defended.*]

1.	2.	3.	4.
andŭs,	endŭs,	endŭs,	iendŭs.

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both as *long* and *short*, but the preponderance of usage appears to be in favour of *ī*, in both tenses. (Zumpt.) Grotefend marks *ĭrimus*, &c.

APPENDIX IV.

Esse, *to be.* INDICATIVE.

Present (*I am*),	sum,	ĕs,	est,	sŭmus,	estis,	sunt.
Imperf. (*I was*),	ĕram,	eras,	erat,	erāmus,	erātis,	erant.
Fut. (*I shall* or *will be*),	ĕro,	eris,	erit,	erĭmus,	erĭtis,	erunt.

Imperat. (*be* thou),	ĕs (esto),	esto,	este (estote),	sunto.

Subj. Pres. (*I may be*),	sim,	sīs,	sit,	sīmus,	sītis,	sint.
Subj. Impf. (*I might*, &c. *be*),	essem[1],	esses,	esset,	essēmus,	essētis,	essent.

Infin. esse: *perf.* fuisse: *fut.* fŏrĕ *or* futūrum esse.

Perf. fui (*was; have been*). Tenses from perf. regular.

☞ Obs. The *e* in *eram, ero,* &c., from *sum,* is short: *ĕs* (thou art): *sŭmus* (we are): *sīs* (mayest thou be).

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[1] Fŏrem, fŏres, &c. is also used as imperf. subj.

THE END.

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